

FEBRUARY, 1958



1026 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



FROM THE *P*RESIDENT'S DESK

YOU WILL FIND in this issue of the *Voter* several new and important proposals: the 1958-60 Program, the 1958-59 budget, the slate of officers and directors proposed by the National Nominating Committee, and the form of the *Voter* itself.

The most important of these is, of course, the Proposed Program. A few significant figures will be of interest. The national Board received recommendations from 721 local and state Leagues. Of these, 503 recommended an item in the foreign policy field and 487 proposed an item on water resources. No other subject came anywhere near such figures in recommendations for the Current Agenda, but 453 Leagues requested that the loyalty-security position be added to the Continuing Responsibilities. Of the wide range of remaining CA proposals, education ranked highest with barely over 100, and subsidies lagged far behind that. A full list of not-recommended subjects appears in the January National Board Report.

It is clear that the great bulk of League interest is directed to foreign policy and water resources. The item on U.S. foreign policy gives the League the scope it needs and the action it wants in a field of overpowering importance and concern. The item on water resources will enable the League to move from study to action and to make a constructive contribution to a most complex and vital domestic problem.

Board recommendations on the CRs are made in the interests of a reasonable and realistic total program. In 1960, our By-laws require a review of all CRs and a mandatory dropping of those subjects to which we have not given sustained attention. It is the Board's belief that this will be the appropriate time to examine our By-laws with reference to the Program article in particular. Therefore the Board is refraining from recommending any By-law changes at this time, although some good proposals were made.

The proposed budget represents a considered approach to sound financial planning, while maintaining effective service. In reviewing League finances the national Board was gratified to see increasing evidence of state League growth and improved local League support of state budgets. Yet we face a very real problem. We must withdraw less from national reserves than has been our custom, else there will be none at all. At the same time, we must refuse to diminish League effectiveness. The only answer is to raise more

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan organization, is dedicated to the principles of self-government established in the Constitution of the United States. The League works through its Voters Service and its Program to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Voters Service is a year-round activity to help the individual citizen to be politically effective. It develops understanding of the essentials of individual liberty and representative government; it provides nonpartisan factual information on candidates and issues; it increases citizen participation in political processes in the interest of responsible and responsive government.

Proposed National Program—1958-1960

Current Agenda

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: Support of policies which promote stability, freedom, and peaceful development, with emphasis on the United Nations system, world trade and economic development, and collective security.

WATER RESOURCES: Promotion of the optimum development and use of water resources consistent with river basin needs.

Continuing Responsibilities

1. Modification of federal loyalty-security programs to limit scope, standardize procedures, apply "common sense" judgment, and provide the greatest possible protection for the individual.
2. Self-government for the District of Columbia; extension of national suffrage to the citizens of the District.
3. Measures granting the President authority to veto items in appropriation bills.
4. Opposition to constitutional limitation on tax rates.
5. Opposition to constitutional changes that would limit the existing powers of the Executive and the Congress over foreign relations.

Proposed Current Agenda

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: Support of policies which promote stability, freedom, and peaceful development, with emphasis on the United Nations system, world trade and economic development, and collective security.

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Program recommendations reflected wide member interest in continuing League work in water resources. The proposed item is designed to meet the desire to move on from study to action. Areas in which action might be expected include the "who decides" and "who pays": 1) cooperative planning among agencies and levels of government and 2) an equitable sharing of costs among identifiable beneficiaries of water projects.

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This larger VOTER is a suggested answer to requests for expanded coverage at the least possible cost. This size would enable us to include more information on our current program, also an exchange of opinions and techniques. THE NATIONAL VOTER is the only means provided for direct contact between the national Board and all members; it is the most important link in our entire communications system.

It is now the responsibility of the members to examine all these proposals with care and to transmit their conclusions to the local Boards. The final decisions will be made in April by the delegates to the national Convention. While I have never been one to believe that the League alone can "save the world," I am convinced that the League alone can have a vital influence on the development of public attitudes affecting the welfare of the nation. This is as serious a responsibility as it is a tremendous opportunity. Let us make the most of it!

Larry Marvin Lee

Current Agenda

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The program recommendations not only indicated overwhelming agreement on the desirability of an international Current Agenda item, but also gave a very clear picture of the kind of item preferred by the great majority of Leagues.

First, over two thirds of the recommendations asking for an item in this field suggested a broad, comprehensive item that would enable the League to examine and evaluate U.S. foreign policies within the total framework of basic objectives and in the light of changing world conditions.

Second, the great majority of the Leagues wanted an action item: one on which we can be effective immediately, not after a long period of study; and one on which we can act both legislatively and by building public understanding.

The form of the Proposed Program item has been determined by these two dominant desires expressed by the Leagues. The Board believes they can best be satisfied by an item which allows flexibility in reviewing the whole range of foreign policies, and which permits action by incorporating present League positions. These are contained in the emphases: United Nations system, world trade and economic development, and collective security.

The framework of basic objectives within which we shall evaluate U.S. foreign policies has evolved out of the League's work on international relations since 1920. This work has led us to the conviction that the best hope for the future of the United States lies in the existence of a community of free and interdependent

(Continued on page 2)

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The reports of all official commissions studying water resources emphasize the need for cooperation among local, state, and federal governments and among the numerous agencies involved. There is a need to understand the relationship of the executive agencies to the Congress, also the role of the Bureau of the Budget. Perhaps the President needs more help from the Bureau to aid in the review of proposed projects or perhaps the Bureau gives enough help already. There is also a question of what constitutes adequate cooperation between the executive and legislative branches. Lack of properly trained personnel, adequate funds and clear lines of authority may prevent effective participation and cooperation in planning at state-local levels.

More equitable sharing of costs brings up the criteria developed by Congress for evaluating water development projects. Two general tests—financial feasibility and benefit-cost analysis—have been devised. Perhaps a single formula should be adopted for weighing the benefits against the costs involved. The calculation of a benefit-cost ratio may seem a fairly simple matter. But agencies, driven by competitive and political pressures to find favorable ratios, have been unable to agree on what constitutes a benefit.

The ultimate objective of the benefit-cost analysis should be the ranking of water development projects

(Continued on page 2)

Principles

1. The principles of representative government and individual liberty established in the Constitution of the United States.
2. A system of government which is responsible to the will of the people and which enables the voter to carry out his obligations as a citizen.
3. A system of government in which responsibility is clearly fixed.
4. A system of government which promotes coordination of the operations of federal, state, and local governments.
5. Governmental organization and administration which contribute to economy and efficiency.
6. A merit system for the selection, retention, and promotion of government personnel.
7. Legal protection of citizens in their right to vote.
8. A system of free public education which provides equal opportunity for all.
9. Protection of minority groups against discrimination.
10. Removal of legal and administrative discriminations against women.
11. A system of federal, state, and local taxation which is flexible and equitable.
12. Fiscal and monetary policies that promote a stable and expanding economy.
13. Responsibility of government to share in the solution of social and economic problems which affect the general welfare.
14. Adequate financing of government functions and services.
15. Conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest.
16. Domestic policies which facilitate the solution of international problems.
17. Cooperation with other nations in solving international problems and promoting world peace.
18. Development of international organization and international law to achieve permanent means of cooperation.

PROPOSED BUDGET

1958-59

	Budget 1957-58	Proposed 1958-59
EXPENDITURES		
General Administration		
Board of Directors	\$ 11,780.00	\$ 13,790.00
Committee Meetings	930.00	700.00
Office Operation	30,480.00	31,196.00
Fees (Auditor & Legal)	950.00	900.00
Public Relations	1,250.00	900.00
Travel to non-League meetings	350.00
Affiliations	125.00	125.00
Salaries	55,691.00	56,510.00
	<u>101,206.00</u>	<u>104,471.00</u>
Capital Expenditures		
New Equipment	1,105.00	1,540.00
Publications ¹ (Cost & Production)		
The National Voter ²	22,500.00	25,100.00
Publications, Publications Service, Special Subscription Service	40,500.00	50,500.00
Salaries	60,205.00	61,092.00
	<u>123,205.00</u>	<u>136,692.00</u>
Total Costs	123,205.00	136,692.00
Less Sales	68,000.00	81,300.00
	<u>55,205.00</u>	<u>55,392.00</u>
Field Service		
Travel & Organization Tools	15,000.00	13,369.00
Salaries	34,618.00	35,128.00
	<u>49,618.00</u>	<u>48,497.00</u>
Council Costs ¹	1,100.	
Council Registrations ¹	-1,100.	
	<u>\$207,134.00</u>	<u>\$209,900.00</u>
INCOME		
League Support	169,705.00	187,300.00
Unsolicited Gifts	500.00	1,500.00
Interest on Auxiliary Income Fund	3,500.00	3,500.00
Interest on Reserve Fund	3,300.00	2,600.00
From Reserve Fund	30,129.00	15,000.00
	<u>\$207,134.00</u>	<u>\$209,900.00</u>

¹ In and Out Items—Income Less Cost

² Proposed budget provides for 10 issues the size of this, the February 1958, issue.

³ Convention Costs are being budgeted for in a separate budget this year.

Proposals on Continuing Responsibilities

The national Board recommends:

1. Adding a CR stating the League position on federal loyalty-security programs. This CR would authorize action in support of, or opposition to, legislative or executive measures relating to the League position. (For statement of position, see page 3, this issue of the VOTER.)

2. Incorporating CRs 1, 2, 3 and 5 into the CA item on U.S. Foreign Policy.

3. Rewording present CR 6 to this effect: "Measures granting the President authority to veto items in appropriation bills."

This change in wording is suggested because support of the item veto was the budgetary procedure which had clearest membership agreement in 1954 when the League arrived at a consensus. It is the only procedure endorsed by the League upon which information has been furnished to the membership since that time, and the only one upon which there has been opportunity to take action.

4. Deleting CR 8: "Measures to counteract inflation or deflation."

The League has not worked on this item since 1952, when it was on the Current Agenda. At the present time members do not have background information

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

nations. In such a world, each nation develops its human and economic potential through peaceful means, and cooperates with other nations to assure the necessary conditions.

The first step in carrying out the program would be to identify the policies that have a significant bearing upon the attainment of this kind of world and to see how each fits into the pattern of our total foreign policy in the light of current developments.

Only after examination of the whole and its essential parts would we be ready to narrow the field to those key policies upon which the League might most effectively concentrate its attention. This process might take the full two-year period. Outstanding among the new areas mentioned in the program recommendations are: communication, cultural exchanges and understanding between the United States and other peoples; control of atomic energy; limitation of armaments.

Action could be taken concurrently with this overall review and identification of key policies. This action would be of two kinds:

We would continue our support, both legislative and

Proposed Current Agenda

(Continued from page 1)

WATER RESOURCES

in the order of their relative efficiency. The analysis then facilitates the comparisons of alternatives and creates an environment in which informed choices can be made.

More equitable sharing of costs raises also the questions whether state and local governments should be ready to assume more of the costs; whether there is a need for up-to-date and realistic estimates of costs and benefits.

In considering water problems and their solutions, League study to date has pointed up the importance of looking at them in relation to the needs of the entire basin. This approach provides an opportunity for Leagues to work on small or large projects according to their interests, but assures the evaluation of each against a broader, more balanced background of total area requirements. This item would provide authority for Leagues within a river basin to work together to develop patterns for action at state and national levels. A pilot study is already being conducted in the Potomac River Basin, with authorization from the national Board; see page 4, this issue of the VOTER.

13. Responsibility of government to share in the solution of social and economic problems which affect the general welfare.
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Council Registrations ¹

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4. Deleting CR 8: "Measures to counteract inflation or deflation."

The League has not worked on this item since 1952, when it was on the Current Agenda. At the present time members do not have background information necessary for effective action. Although the Board believes that the League could make an effective contribution in this area if the membership were prepared, it believes that the amount of preparation required to bring the membership up-to-date makes it impossible to maintain as a CR. Clearly its place, if anywhere, is on the CA, where full attention could be devoted to its study. However, there was so little membership interest expressed in making it a part of the CA that the Board believes it should be dropped.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

nations. In such a world, each nation develops its human and economic potential through peaceful means, and cooperates with other nations to assure the necessary conditions.

The first step in carrying out the program would be to identify the policies that have a significant bearing upon the attainment of this kind of world and to see how each fits into the pattern of our total foreign policy in the light of current developments.

Only after examination of the whole and its essential parts would we be ready to narrow the field to those key policies upon which the League might most effectively concentrate its attention. This process might take the full two-year period. Outstanding among the new areas mentioned in the program recommendations are: communication, cultural exchanges and understanding between the United States and other peoples; control of atomic energy; limitation of armaments.

Action could be taken concurrently with this overall review and identification of key policies. This action would be of two kinds:

We would continue our support, both legislative and opinion-building, of the foreign policies embodied in the CA item.* Our comprehensive review might lead us to re-evaluate these policies, and possibly to expand or modify our positions, but pending any such changes, we would proceed to act upon our present belief that these constitute important elements in a sound foreign policy.

We would build public understanding of the underlying concepts and of specific foreign policy issues—both those upon which we have definite positions and others which we identify as important. We would involve our communities from the very beginning, taking them along with us in our consideration of foreign policy. This in itself is action of the highest importance toward developing stability, consistency, and wisdom in our international relations.

*The League positions incorporated in the CA item are:—“U.S. support of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, including adequate financial contributions, increased use, and improved procedures.”—“U.S. support of measures designed to keep the peace through the United Nations and regional defense arrangements.”—“U.S. support of measures to promote international economic development and technical assistance.”—“Support of U.S. trade policies that will help solve national and international economic problems.”

Proposed Current Agenda

(Continued from page 1)

WATER RESOURCES

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As similar patterns of working together regionally recommend themselves to more Leagues, procedures will be worked out for keeping the national Board fully informed of the activities undertaken within each river basin so that ideas and experiences may be shared, guidance offered, progress reported and the League's total efforts, nation-wide, readily seen at every stage of development.

Possibly the most important action to be taken under this item will be in building public understanding of the problems involved and in encouraging public interest and pressure for seeking wise solutions.

New and varied patterns must be sought and the subject can present a good working example both within the League and the government of how to cooperate across governmental lines to meet the needs of the larger community. In the words of Dr. Gilbert White, former member of the Cooke Commission and now head of the geography department at the University of Chicago: “Our ideas of what a comprehensive river development in the interest of the people of the basin can be, are ahead of our machinery for dealing with it. We need innovations in cooperative administrative arrangements, and while such possibilities as interstate compacts, interagency committees and mixed federal-state corporations may be noted, other new imaginative devices must be found.”

THE NATIONAL VOTER

Vol. VII

February, 1958

No. 11

Published monthly by the League of Women Voters of the United States.

1026 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

MRS. JOHN G. LEE, President

DOROTHY FELKER GIRTON, Editor

Entered as second class matter, April 9, 1951, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 per year.

Single copy: 10 cents.

(Quantity prices on request.)



Mrs. Robert J. Phillips—Member of League since 1926, when joined staff of Illinois state League, where served until 1933 . . . helped organize Elgin League, was Glen Ellyn League president, now member Geneva-St. Charles . . . on state Board 1945-57, four years each as vice president, treasurer, president . . . on national Board since May 1957 . . . graduate Knox College, Trustee Glen Ellyn Village Board (non-partisan elective office) 1941-45 . . . husband is investment dealer . . . two children, three grandchildren.



Mrs. John F. Latimer—Member of League since 1947, when joined in District of Columbia . . . president D.C. League 1953-55 . . . on national Board since 1955 . . . B.A., Smith College, B.S., Columbia University . . . librarian in Baltimore nine years, Red Cross overseas hospital staff aide 1944-46 . . . member D.C. Home Rule Committee and other civic groups . . . husband is professor of classical languages and literature, and Assistant Dean of Faculties, George Washington University.



Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen—Member of League since 1940 . . . was president of her local League, LaCrosse . . . state League president 1952-54 . . . on national Board since 1954 . . . graduate of Wellesley College . . . civic activities have included membership on Governor's Commission on Highway Safety, Governor's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Public School Education, Governor's and Mayor's U.N. Day Committees . . . husband is surgeon . . . three children, four grandchildren.



Mrs. Leon K. Richards—Member of League since 1947, when she helped organize local League in Waco . . . was its first president, served four years . . . became member state Board in 1951 . . . state League president 1952-56 . . . on national Board since 1956 . . . graduate of Grinnell College, had year of graduate study at Radcliffe College . . . taught high school two years . . . is a Trustee of her alma mater . . . husband owns construction equipment and supplies business . . . one son, one grandchild.



Mrs. Donald F. Bishop—Member of League since 1947 . . . president of her local League, Philadelphia, four years, during which period League helped win home rule charter for city . . . president state League 1951-55 . . . on national Board since 1956 . . . graduate of Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy . . . member of boards of World Affairs Council and metropolitan YWCA in Philadelphia . . . husband is president of firm of investment counselors . . . two daughters.

Nominees for National League Office

The Nominating Committee will present to the national Convention the names listed below as nominees for officers and directors and for the Nominating Committee for the term 1958-60. Immediately following the presentation of these names to the Convention, nominations may be made from the floor.

PRESIDENT

Mrs. Robert J. Phillips Illinois

1ST VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. John F. Latimer District of Columbia

2ND VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen Wisconsin

SECRETARY

Mrs. Leon K. Richards Texas

TREASURER

Mrs. Donald F. Bishop Pennsylvania

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John D. Briscoe Connecticut

Mrs. Paul Holmer California

Mrs. Tor Hylbom Colorado

Miss Barbara Stuhler Minnesota

Mrs. A. A. Treuhaft Ohio

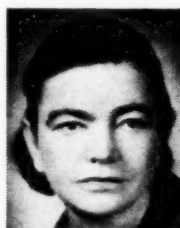
Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore Massachusetts

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Henry L. Killen Florida
(Chairman)

Mrs. W. F. Montgomery Indiana

Mrs. Walter Neale New York



Mrs. John D. Briscoe—Member of League since 1936 . . . secretary, Cambridge, Massachusetts, League one year, then on Salisbury, Connecticut, Board 1942-52 . . . state Board 1948-52, state president 1953-57 . . . B.A., Vassar College, M.A., Radcliffe College . . . Salisbury Registrar of Voters four years, on two school boards for total of 12 years . . . appointed to various public state boards from 1949 on . . . husband is former college instructor, now dairy farmer and civic worker . . . two sons.



Mrs. Paul Holmer—Member of League since 1940 . . . joined in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where became president . . . later was president of San Anselmo, California, League, then northern vice president state League 1953-55, and state president 1955-57 . . . graduate University of California . . . currently on area boards of American Civil Liberties Union and Council on Alcoholism . . . formerly active in many other civic and several international groups . . . husband is psychiatrist . . . two daughters.



Mrs. Tor Hylbom—Member of League since 1937 . . . president of Colorado Springs League 1945-50, became member of state Board 1947, was state president 1951-54 . . . on national Board since 1956 . . . graduate of Vassar College . . . taught German and Latin and was music and drama critic for newspaper . . . was on Governor's General Committee on School Finance, and member of U.S. National Commission for UNESCO 1954-56 . . . husband is retired musician and teacher . . . three children.



Miss Barbara Stuhler—Member of League since 1948, when joined Minnesota League staff as organization secretary . . . on state League Board 1951-55, including three years as first vice president . . . chairman state nominating committee 1955-57 . . . B.A., MacMurray College, M.A., University of Minnesota . . . active since 1946, professionally and on public boards, in public administration . . . assistant professor and, since 1950, assistant director, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota.



Mrs. A. A. Treuhaft—Member of League since 1931 . . . secretary, Cuyahoga County League 1941 . . . president Shaker Heights League 1946-49 . . . on state Board 1941-57, two years as secretary, four as treasurer, two as second vice president, four as first vice president, four as president . . . graduate Smith College . . . formerly active in various community organizations, presently member of a bar association committee on court procedures . . . husband is community developer and builder . . . two children.



Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore—Member of League since 1932, when she helped organize it in Hingham, still her home . . . local League president two years . . . member state Board 1939-56, state president 1942-45 . . . member national Board since 1956 . . . graduate Smith College . . . has served as member of Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board, president of auxiliary of large Boston hospital . . . husband is Justice of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts . . . three children, two grandchildren.

Mrs. Henry L. Killen—Member of League since 1936 . . . helped organize, first president, Albany, Georgia, League . . . in Florida, vice president Orlando League, then state president 1949-51 . . . on national Board 1952-56.

Mrs. W. F. Montgomery—Member of League since 1946 . . . on Indianapolis League Board 1951-54 . . . was state legislative steering chairman . . . on state Board 1953 to date, is second vice president and organization chairman.

Mrs. Walter Neale—Member of League since 1937 . . . vice president New York City League 1939-43, president 1943-49 . . . national Secretary 1950-54 . . . Trustee, on board, secretary, Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund.

League Position on Federal Loyalty-Security Programs

As Announced by the National Board January 17

In the interest of strengthening national security and maintaining our traditional concepts of freedom, the League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the federal loyalty-security programs should be modified so as to:

1) limit the coverage to sensitive positions and provide for more realistic classification of information; 2) institute more uniform procedures in the administra-

tion of these programs. Rather than adhering to hard and fast rules, a balanced judgment should be reached only after due weight has been given to all evidence, to the nature of the position and to the value of the individual to the government or industry.

Procedures: The League believes that the programs should give greater protection to the individual, whether an employee or an applicant for employment

to the League position. This would include support of legislation which would further protect the rights of individuals and opposition to legislation which would define every government job as sensitive, which would extend the industrial security program to include defense-related industries and which would extend the government loyalty-security program to include employees of the executive and legislative branches of government.

League Background

The position which the League of Women Voters



graduate of Wellesley College . . . civic activities have included membership on Governor's Commission on Highway Safety, Governor's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Public School Education, Governor's and Mayor's U.N. Day Committees . . . husband is surgeon . . . three children, four grandchildren.



Mrs. Leon K. Richards—Member of League since 1947, when she helped organize local League in Waco . . . was its first president, served four years . . . became member state Board in 1951 . . . state League president 1952-56 . . . on national Board since 1956 . . . graduate of Grinnell College, had year of graduate study at Radcliffe College . . . taught high school two years . . . is a Trustee of her alma mater . . . husband owns construction equipment and supplies business . . . one son, one grandchild.

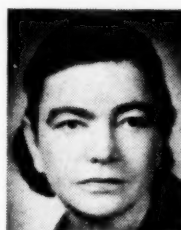


Mrs. Donald F. Bishop—Member of League since 1947 . . . president of her local League, Philadelphia, four years, during which period League helped win home rule charter for city . . . president state League 1951-55 . . . on national Board since 1956 . . . graduate of Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy . . . member of boards of World Affairs Council and metropolitan YWCA in Philadelphia . . . husband is president of firm of investment counselors . . . two daughters.

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore Massachusetts

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Henry L. Killen Florida
(Chairman)
Mrs. W. F. Montgomery Indiana
Mrs. Walter Neale New York



Mrs. John D. Briscoe—Member of League since 1936 . . . secretary, Cambridge, Massachusetts, League one year, then on Salisbury, Connecticut, Board 1942-52 . . . state Board 1948-52, state president 1953-57 . . . B.A., Vassar College, M.A., Radcliffe College . . . Salisbury Registrar of Voters four years, on two school boards for total of 12 years . . . appointed to various public state boards from 1949 on . . . husband is former college instructor, now dairy farmer and civic worker . . . two sons.



Mrs. Paul Holmer—Member of League since 1940 . . . joined in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where became president . . . later was president of San Anselmo, California, League, then northern vice president state League 1953-55, and state president 1955-57 . . . graduate University of California . . . currently on area boards of American Civil Liberties Union and Council on Alcoholism . . . formerly active in many other civic and several international groups . . . husband is psychiatrist . . . two daughters.



two years as secretary, four as treasurer, two as second vice president, four as first vice president, four as president . . . graduate Smith College . . . formerly active in various community organizations, presently member of a bar association committee on court procedures . . . husband is community developer and builder . . . two children.



Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore—Member of League since 1932, when she helped organize it in Hingham, still her home . . . local League president two years . . . member state Board 1939-56, state president 1942-45 . . . member national Board since 1956 . . . graduate Smith College . . . has served as member of Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board, president of auxiliary of large Boston hospital . . . husband is Justice of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts . . . three children, two grandchildren.

Mrs. Henry L. Killen—Member of League since 1936 . . . helped organize, first president, Albany, Georgia, League . . . in Florida, vice president Orlando League, then state president 1949-51 . . . on national Board 1952-56.

Mrs. W. F. Montgomery—Member of League since 1946 . . . on Indianapolis League Board 1951-54 . . . was state legislative steering chairman . . . on state Board 1953 to date, is second vice president and organization chairman.

Mrs. Walter Neale—Member of League since 1937 . . . vice president New York City League 1939-43, president 1943-49 . . . national Secretary 1950-54 . . . Trustee, on board, secretary, Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund.

League Position on Federal Loyalty-Security Programs

As Announced by the National Board January 17

In the interest of strengthening national security and maintaining our traditional concepts of freedom, the League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the federal loyalty-security programs should be modified so as to:

1) limit the coverage to sensitive positions and provide for more realistic classification of information; 2) institute more uniform procedures in the administration of the programs; 3) apply a "common sense" standard in judging the individual; 4) develop procedures which will provide the greatest possible protection for the individual.

Elaboration of Position

Limited Scope: The League believes that national security and individual liberty would both benefit by limiting the coverage of the loyalty-security programs to sensitive positions.

In order to assure that the number of sensitive positions be kept to a minimum, there should be regular review of job sensitivity as well as of classified information, with objective of declassification wherever possible.

The League also opposes any extension of the programs, such as proposals to cover employees of the legislative or judicial branches of the government or private employees in defense-related industries.

More Uniformity and Coordination: The League believes there is need for greater uniformity and consistency in interpreting and administering policies, in clearance and screening practices of agencies, and in the classification of material.

"Common sense" Standard: The League believes that a "common sense" judgment should be made in determining whether an individual is a loyalty or security risk.

Rather than adhering to hard and fast rules, a balanced judgment should be reached only after due weight has been given to all evidence, to the nature of the position and to the value of the individual to the government or industry.

Procedures: The League believes that the programs should give greater protection to the individual, whether an employee or an applicant for employment. These protections should include the right to confront one's accuser, with the exception of regularly established confidential informants; the right to subpoena witnesses; the right to counsel; the right to know the exact nature of the charges; the right of appeal. Pending resolution of his case, the accused should be shifted to a nonsensitive position during the investigation or else suspended with pay.

Attorney General's List: The League believes that the Attorney General's List should not be used unless extensive revisions are made, such as including in the list the origins of each organization, its history and aims, as well as the period and general nature of its subversive activity. Also the list should be revised periodically and kept up-to-date.

Implementation of Position

League members recognize that many improvements which they desire have been partially achieved through executive action. The League expects to urge the executive to continue to make a vigorous effort to improve the programs along the following lines: more uniform and fair procedures; periodic review of classified information; application of a "common sense" judgment; revisions in the Attorney General's List.

In the event of congressional action, the League is prepared to support or oppose legislation which relates

to the League position. This would include support of legislation which would further protect the rights of individuals and opposition to legislation which would define every government job as sensitive, which would extend the industrial security program to include defense-related industries and which would extend the government loyalty-security program to include employees of the executive and legislative branches of government.

League Background

The position which the League of Women Voters has reached comes as the result of four years of study by League members in the field of individual liberty and its relation to the public interest. The last two years have been devoted to an evaluation of the federal loyalty-security programs.

Over 1,000 local Leagues took part in the examination of the development of these programs, the conditions they were intended to meet and their present operation; Leagues also considered varying points of view in regard to present need and suggested changes. Reading and discussion were supplemented by the use of outside experts, including people actually carrying out one or another of the programs as well as a variety of authorities in the field.

In the spring of 1957, at the request of the Commission on Government Security, the League of Women Voters submitted to it an interim report which showed emerging areas of League agreement.

By December 1957, an overwhelming majority of local Leagues throughout the country reported that their study and discussion had brought them to a point where they were able to report the conclusions of their members.

The national board, after careful analysis of the complete reports of member thinking, finds clear member agreement on certain points and these make up the position of the League of Women Voters.

View From a Water Front

What does the Potomac River mean to you? If you've been a sightseer in Washington, perhaps you remember the view of it from Mount Vernon. Or recall standing at the Lincoln Memorial and looking across the Potomac to the Lee Memorial and Arlington Cemetery on the opposite side. If you're an historian, perhaps you think of it as the river that separated the Union forces from the Confederate forces during the war between the states.

Even if you know it only from your geography book, the Potomac River Basin has a particular meaning for every citizen because the national government is located within its limits.

To the more than two million estimated population of the Washington metropolitan area (up 36.9 percent since the 1950 census, according to a Washington Board of Trade survey) it has a very real and practical meaning, for the Potomac River is the primary source of water in the nation's capital.

To members of the League of Women Voters it has a special, new meaning. The Leagues of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania have been granted permission by the national Board to experiment with a regional approach on Potomac River Basin problems. With member thinking moving toward this approach, and the Proposed Program reflecting this thinking, the exploratory work being done by the pilot study group could indicate patterns for League action.

A Story of Underdevelopment

The Potomac River Basin serves as an excellent example of the interplay of local interests and overlapping political institutions involved in a river development program.

It is a small basin, only a part of one of the 18 major drainage areas. The Potomac rises in West Virginia, flows some 400 miles to outflow in Chesapeake Bay. Its 14,500 square miles encompass all of the District of Columbia and parts of the four states above named.

Major Drainage Areas in the United States

New England	Missouri Basin
Middle Atlantic	Souris and Red
Gulf and South Atlantic	Great Lakes—St. Lawrence
Tennessee Valley	Colorado Basin
Ohio Basin	Great Basin
Lower Mississippi	Columbia Basin
Upper Mississippi Basin	Central Valley
Arkansas-White-Red	North Pacific
Rio Grande and Gulf	Central and South Pacific

It is an underdeveloped river, since only a small part has been brought under control. Navigation in the tidewater section is the single adequately developed potential. The hydroelectric power potential is almost completely untapped. Floods are practically uncontrolled. Conservation storage is almost nonexistent. Pollution is rampant and adds to the costs of water supply and maintenance of navigation. Recreational potentialities have not been fully realized. Watersheds have deteriorated.

Engineers say that unless something is done in the next 15 years, metropolitan Washington will not have enough water to drink, to cope with river pollution and to aircondition buildings.

In "Ten Rivers in America's Future" the following was said of the Potomac Basin: "Nowhere in the country is the weighing of special interest against general welfare, or the balancing of private and local interests

In October 1957 the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin released the Wolman Report, the conclusions of a 10-month study financed by a grant under the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956. The Wolman Report, in addition to outlining plans for a water recreation basin on the Potomac within Washington itself, and a 30-mile pipeline to carry treated sewage from the city area to Chesapeake Bay, proposed construction of a high dam at Riverbend for water supply and a sedimentation repository for silt now said to be filling the Potomac around Washington at the rate of 60 million cubic feet per year.

The Army Corps of Engineers is charged with providing the water supply for the District of Columbia. Its 1946 plan included a high-level, multiple-purpose storage dam near Riverbend. In 1957 the Corps announced that it was beginning a three-year restudy of its 1946 program. Officially, the Corps has taken no position on the high dam at Riverbend as proposed in the Wolman Report, but the chief engineer said recently that the high dam appeared to be the "most logical" answer to metropolitan Washington's future water supply, anti-pollution and flood control needs.

Some opponents of the Riverbend project contend that the reservoir would be reduced to mud flats during summer draw-downs. Other opponents include owners of real estate along the Potomac, the Washington Board of Trade, and outdoor groups who would like to preserve wilderness areas and historic sites.

Some critics feel that the Corps of Engineers should not "go it alone" in planning development of the Potomac, but should be joined in the effort by the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Situation Growing More Critical

Conflicts in Potomac River Basin development are typical of those in most other river basins. It has been said that the rapid increase in water needs in concentrated population areas makes it impossible for any city of any importance not located on the Great Lakes or along the main stem of the Missouri, Mississippi, or Ohio rivers, to omit from its plans for future water supply the construction of impounding reservoirs.

We have entered a stage of competition not only for the use of water but for the right to use it.

By 1975 the nation's population may be 227 million. Most people will be living in cities. Water demands will show a rise of an estimated 50 percent. It is predicted that industry's need for water will increase 200 percent within the next 25 years. Today's children, whose parents are now generally paying from 20 cents to 40 cents per 1,000 gallons of water, may by 1975 be paying \$2 to \$3 for the same amount. It has been said that the financial burden alone is so heavy that as a nation we can no longer afford "to run conservation cafeterias."

Points of Agreement and Disagreement

There is general agreement that there should be some form of organization for basin-wide planning and for the unification of public programs in development of land and water resources of the main river basins. But there is not agreement on the form such organization should take. According to Dr. Gilbert White, the concept of integrated river basin development consists of three associated ideas: multiple-purpose storage project, basin-wide program, comprehensive regional development. He says the combination of these three is more

that the programs of competing agencies have been logically resolved."

In the last analysis, U.S. water problems will have to be solved in the political arena, but the solution will not be reached without strong public interest and awareness of the problems. Planning is expensive. But not planning is even more expensive.

From the Public's Desk

To the Editor:

In an uncertain world one thing is certain. The tariff lobbyist continues to be, as he has long been, a characteristic, unfailing feature of the Washington scene. He is everywhere and with everybody. Sometimes he goes in disguise and sometimes shining plain. Presidents die or fail of re-election. Sessions of the Congress come and go. The major political parties succeed one another in control of the government.

But in Washington the tariff lobbyist goes on forever. Whenever you return to the nation's capital, however long you may have been away, you are sure to find two things serene and intact: the Washington Monument and the tariff lobbyist.

He is dedicated to the proposition that more gold is to be found mining in the halls of Congress than could ever be dug from all the gold mines of the world. Behind him stand huge interests. And annually they exact a tribute of hundreds of millions from the American people.

If all this were simply a matter of gouging the American consumer, we could stand it. If it were merely a matter of greed and blindness on the part of those who manipulate the tariff for their own benefit, we could also stand that. A rich nation in times of peace can stand many kinds of political-economic shortsightedness without endangering its existence as a nation or bringing its friends elsewhere to the edge of jeopardy.

But the United States can no longer indulge itself in the dubious luxury of international political incompetence.

In his State of the Union Message recently delivered to Congress, President Eisenhower said that the ultimate salvation of this nation (and the free world that we are presumed to lead) may turn as much upon our trade (and foreign aid) policies as upon bombers, missiles, and other weapons. The point indeed is that through trade Soviet Russia could win much of the world without firing a shot and that is what she is brilliantly on her way to doing. It is noteworthy, for example, that the number two man to Mr. Khrushchev is Mr. Mikoyan. And who is Mr. Mikoyan? He is one of the world's great trade experts. It is equally noteworthy that the new Soviet Union ambassador to the United States is also a trade expert.

But nowhere in the higher reaches of our government—the Cabinet, say—or among our diplomatic chiefs of mission in such great capitals as London, Paris, Moscow, Tokyo, do we have a great trade expert.

And if we did have such men in such posts, would they not look silly as Congress constantly narrows America's role as a world trader? This involves both great political parties. Indeed one of the most perilous aspects of our times is that the Democratic Party, hitherto the party of liberal tariffs and freer trade, has long been moving toward the kind of protectionism that makes it indistinguishable from the attitudes of McKinley Republicans back when the world was young in 1900. Hence it is certain that the Administration's efforts to win extension of the Reciprocity Information Act are doomed to failure.

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In "Ten Rivers in America's Future" the following was said of the Potomac Basin: "Nowhere in the country is the weighing of special interest against general welfare, or the balancing of regional and local desires against national benefits, more difficult. Nowhere is an understanding appraisal of the intangibles in resource development more clearly needed."

In formulating a comprehensive plan for the Potomac there must be consideration of agricultural, industrial, business, social and cultural aspects. The major problem is not an engineering one, but the resolution of conflicting interests.

In 1939, Congress gave consent to the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania to enter into a compact providing for the creation of a conservancy to consist of the drainage basin of the Potomac and the main and tributary streams. The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin was established. It has been busy trying to educate the public on the problems, particularly pollution. However, it is hampered by a budget set by federal law at \$30,000 a year.

A New Fight in the Making

New battle lines are being drawn. All is not quiet along the Potomac. This time the battle is over whether a dam should be built at Riverbend, which is in Virginia about 25 miles upstream from Washington. The name of Riverbend may become as familiar a term in Washington as Hells Canyon is in the Pacific Northwest.

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Different organizational forms have been tried or might be tried. The valley authority as exemplified by the Tennessee Valley Authority is one form. Another is a river basin organization centered around an interstate compact, as seen in the Colorado River Compact. One possibility is an interagency committee; for example, the Missouri Basin Committee was organized to help coordinate the programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in their Missouri Valley programs. Still another type of river basin organization, not yet attempted, was suggested some years ago by the National Resources Planning Board: combining the interstate compact with the authority procedure in a mixed corporation, in which private enterprise, state and local government, and the federal government would all participate.

Dr. Abel Wolman, long a student of water policy, has said: "Unless we have an independent agency at the federal level, advisory to the Congress, to the Cabinet or the President, to coordinate the policies, activities, investigations, plans, and programs, there is little hope of having vast undertakings of completely comprehensive character adequately prepared and reconciled so that the public may be assured that the interests of the states have been fairly protected and

they exact a tribute of hundreds of millions from the American people.

If all this were simply a matter of gouging the American consumer, we could stand it. If it were merely a matter of greed and blindness on the part of those who manipulate the tariff for their own benefit, we could also stand that. A rich nation in times of peace can stand many kinds of political-economic shortsightedness without endangering its existence as a nation or bringing its friends elsewhere to the edge of jeopardy.

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What we are facing is not a test of our technical competence. We can, and will, overtake Russia in the field of weapons. But as we face the test of wisdom, the outlook appears less certain. What shall it profit us if we win the war of sputniks and lose the world?

David L. Cohn

"Outlook" is planning a series of programs on trade, beginning February 23.

As you know, "Outlook," with Chet Huntley as commentator, is an outstanding behind-the-news program telecast from New York City on Sundays, 6:30 to 7:00 p.m. EST.

The programs will be of interest not only to your League but to your community. Tune in.

An Important Personal Decision

that can affect civic progress for years to come:

I hereby give and bequeath the sum of dollars to the League of Women Voters of the United States, a corporation organized September 15, 1923, under the laws of the District of Columbia.